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# ***Daily Report***

# **Sub-Saharan Africa**

FBIS-AFR-93-135  
Friday  
16 July 1993

# Daily Report

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## Congo

### Lissouba Dissolves National Electoral Commission

AB1507202293 Paris AFP in French 1415 GMT  
15 Jul 93

[Text] Congolese head of state Pascal Lissouba this morning dissolved the national commission for organizing and supervising the early legislative elections, an official source announced in Brazzaville. This comes as the presidential group and the opposition are divided over the early parliamentary election results. According to the interior minister, the results give an absolute majority to the presidential group, with 66 out of 125 seats in the National Assembly.

President Lissouba has also confirmed the appointment of Defense Minister Raymond Damase Ngollo as mediator between the presidential group and the opposition coalition in an attempt to find a solution to the political crisis that ensued when the opposition challenged the results. President Lissouba entrusted General Ngollo with the task of "seeking a peaceful settlement to the country's present political situation, particularly by creating conditions that allow for international mediation," an official source disclosed.

Gen. Ngollo is empowered "to refer to any national or international body" and form a "mediation committee" made up of Congolese nationals and foreigners, the source added. As part of this mission, Gen. Ngollo yesterday received U.S. Ambassador James Phillips. He was also expected to meet with Belgian Ambassador Johan Verkerke [name as received], whose country chairs the EC Council of Ministers. Western diplomatic sources in Brazzaville disclosed.

Congolese Prime Minister General Joachim Yhombi-Opango is due to make a statement tomorrow on the prevailing situation in Brazzaville, an authorized source disclosed. According to the source, Gen. Yhombi-Opango may announce a series of measures aimed at restoring law and order and public security in the capital, where sporadic shots were once more heard throughout last night. By midday today the situation in most Brazzaville districts was returning to normal, while at the economic capital of Pointe-Noire security forces successfully restored order after the disturbances that broke out on the night of 13 July, the state radio reported.

Meanwhile, supporters of the presidential group, whose security is threatened in the Bacongo and Makele-kele Districts, continue to take refuge at rest centers set up for the purpose by the government, observers reported. The health and food situation in these centers is precarious, it was noted. The Elf-Congo oil company has given the

Congolese Government 2 million CFA francs in assistance meant for victims of these "forced" evacuations, the official CONGOLESE INFORMATION AGENCY reported today.

### Shooting Reported in Brazzaville; Army Officers Arrested

AB1607092693 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 0730  
GMT 16 Jul 93

[Text] Shooting occurred this morning in Brazzaville, the Congolese capital, although President Pascal Lissouba has appointed Defense Minister General Raymond Damase Ngollo mediator in the sociopolitical crisis confronting the country since the recent legislative elections. Lucien Parfait Nzoungou has the details:

[Begin Nzoungou recording] In the Congolese capital it was believed that the publication yesterday by the Presidency of the Republic of the decree appointing Gen. Ngollo to mediate between the opposition and the presidential camp in the current political crisis would ease the situation and create a lull. Unfortunately, gunshots could still be heard early this morning. The sleep of Brazzaville citizens was disturbed in most districts by the shooting. Yesterday a grenade went off in broad daylight at Major Mazela's [not further identified] residence, but there were no casualties.

Security forces, which have not remained indifferent to the spread of terrorism in the capital, have made many arrests. Several senior officers of the Congolese Armed Forces [FAC] close to the opposition are among those who have been arrested or picked up for interrogation. Yesterday for example, those aboard a bus carrying war weapons escorted by two FAC officers were arrested. The bus, according to the driver, was going to Bernard Kolelas's residence. This clearly shows that for the opposition, peace is not for tomorrow.

Today, Prime Minister Joachim Yhombi-Opango is expected to make an important speech on the present crisis. Many tough measures might be announced. [end recording]

## Zaire

### Mobutu Dispatches Presidential Guards to North Kivu

LD1507211993 Kinshasa Tele Zaire Television Network  
in French 1900 GMT 15 Jul 93

[Text] On the security front, Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, president of the Republic, has decided to send 140 members of his personal guard to the local officials of North Kivu for a few weeks to ensure their protection. Regarding the security of the 10 communities in the region, the head of state envisages organization on the grounds of military patrols. These are the decisions made by the president of the Republic and head of state after three days of consultations with the tribal chiefs and notables of North Kivu on the problems disturbing the region.

## Ethiopia

### Zenawi Urges Broad Efforts To Solve African Conflicts

EA1507203793 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia Network in Amharic 1700 GMT 15 Jul 93

[Text] President Meles Zenawi has called on African leaders to participate extensively in efforts to peacefully solve the conflicts arising in some parts of the continent. Our correspondent Teferi has the details:

[Begin Teferi recording] President Meles said African leaders should do their utmost to find a solution to these problems. President Meles said this when he met and held talks in his office today with OAU Secretary General Salim Ahmed Salim. President Meles also noted that the standing committee of the Horn of Africa countries on the Somali issue has already dispatched a group that will closely monitor the situation in Somalia. President Meles, who was appointed to follow up on the situation in Somalia on behalf of the OAU, said the peace efforts will continue through discussions with various bodies and by following up on the report of the group [established by the standing committee]. President Meles said that efforts made by the OAU to solve the conflicts arising in the continent are positive.

Apart from discussing the situation in Somalia, the two sides also raised issues and exchanged views on the situations in Rwanda, Mozambique, Liberia, and South Africa. Salim said he will take some corrective measures to enable the OAU to achieve its objectives.

## Somalia

### Aidid Supporters Demonstrate Against U.S., UN

AB1507155093 Paris AFP in English 1503 GMT 15 Jul 93

[By Serge Arnold]

[Excerpt] Mogadishu, July 15 (AFP)—About 2,000 supporters of fugitive Somali warlord Mohamed Farah Aidid demonstrated here Thursday against the United States and the United Nations over Monday's air strike on the home of one of his aides.

UN troops earlier returned light arms fire after their positions were fired on with guns, rockets and mortars, but UN spokeswoman Saralynne Snell refused to give details, saying only that no peacekeeping troops were hurt.

The protestors gathered at the old October 1 Stadium in southern Mogadishu shouting slogans and waving banners after the helicopter attack, which left at least 54 people dead, according to the International Red Cross. "Yes to Peace, No to Howe!" read some of the banners,

referring to UN special envoy, American Retired Admiral Jonathan Howe, who has justified the raid as necessary retaliation for attacks on UN peacekeepers. The demonstrators also held aloft two large paintings of the scene of the "American massacre," one with an inscription saying that it was proof of the decisions of the United Nations and U.S. President Bill Clinton "against peace in Somalia."

General Aidid's Somali National Alliance (SNA) took special steps to protect foreign journalists at the rally, after four journalists working for news agencies were killed by angry mobs Monday after the helicopter raid. Aidid himself went on his clandestine radio to call on his followers not to confuse reporters with his opponents in UNOSOM and vehicles with loudspeakers drove round Mogadishu Tuesday to relay the message that "invited journalists" would be protected by SNA officials with badges.

The general has been declared a wanted man, with a price of 25,000 dollars on his head, by the United Nations since an ambush in which 24 Pakistani UN troops were killed early in June.

The crowd at the stadium was nervous as UN helicopters overflew the rally several times, but the escorted journalists were not attacked and the event passed off peacefully.

The SNA organised a collection of blood at the rally for casualties of Monday's strike on the villa where Aidid's senior aides were reportedly meeting. A nurse said 25 donors had come forward.

On Wednesday, heavy fighting that lasted some 20 minutes broke out, apparently between Somali gunmen and Pakistani troops, in the airport district and Italian soldiers later came under sniper fire. [passage omitted]

## Tanzania

### New Central Bank Governor Appointed

AB1507150793 Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania Network in Swahili 1700 GMT 14 Jul 93

[Text] President Ali Hassan Mwinyi has appointed Dr. Idris Rashid as governor of the Central Bank of Tanzania effective 15 July. A statement issued by the Department of Information said President Mwinyi has also appointed Brother Donald Kamori as executive director of the National Bank of Commerce [NBC], effective 15 July.

The appointment of Dr. Rashid as governor of the Central Bank of Tanzania follows the death of Governor Gilman Rutihinda on 20 June. Prior to this appointment, Dr. Rashid was the executive director of NBC. Prior to his appointment, Brother Kamori was general manager of the Cooperative and Rural Development Bank.

### **Mandela To Continue Push for Minimum Voting Age of 14**

*MB1507161893 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1559  
GMT 15 Jul 93*

[By David Greybe]

[Text] Johannesburg July 15 SAPA—African National Congress [ANC] President Nelson Mandela vowed on Thursday to continue fighting for the voting age to be lowered from 18 to 14 in spite of widespread opposition, even from within the ANC itself. "I am going to fight and win this battle. Young people under 18 and right down to 14 are going to vote in the future," Mr. Mandela told an estimated 30,000 mainly young supporters in Tumahole township in the northern [Orange] Free State during an election visit.

But, he said, he would respect official ANC policy that only people 18 years and older would be able to vote in next year's April 27 election. "In future elections I am going to make sure that children of 14 and upwards are going to vote," the ANC leader said to wild cheers.

Mr. Mandela was on a one-day electioneering and fund-raising drive in Parys and the nearby Tumahole township. Mr. Mandela, in his first visit to the area since his release from prison in February 1990, was clearly pleased with the reception he received at the packed Tumahole Stadium.

The voting age controversy began when Mr. Mandela, during a visit to Natal earlier this year, proposed that it be lowered to 14. He was widely criticised and the ANC leadership issued a statement that Mr. Mandela had merely made a suggestion and ANC policy remained that the voting age was 18.

To cheers and laughter, Mr. Mandela said on Thursday: "Unfortunately we find conservatives and diehards even inside the liberation movement who sit in their faraway offices and say under 18s can't vote. I challenge them: They can't come here and say that. I am going to fight and win this battle."

He urged children to attend school if they wanted a role in the future. "It is no use thinking you can lead our people if you don't have education," he said.

### **NP, Home Affairs Minister React**

*MB1507181193 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1757  
GMT 15 Jul 93*

[Text] Pretoria July 16 SAPA—African National Congress [ANC] leader Nelson Mandela's insistence that South Africa's voting age should be lowered to 14 would make the country the laughing stock of the Western world, Home Affairs Minister Danie Schutte said on Thursday. Mr. Schutte said a voting age of 14 was not valid in any recognised democracy.

Addressing an election rally in the northern [Orange] Free State township of Tumahole on Thursday afternoon, Mr. Mandela said he accepted that only people of 18 years or

older would be able to vote in South Africa's first multiracial election in April next year. He also said, however: "In future elections I am going to make sure that children of 14 and upwards are going to vote."

Controversy over the issue began when the ANC leader made a similar statement during a visit to Natal earlier this year. The call was widely rejected, however, and his own National Executive issued a statement saying their president had only been making a suggestion and that official ANC policy was still a voting age of 18 years.

Mr. Schutte said Mr. Mandela's speech in Tumahole suggested it was self-evident that he would be in a position to make good his promise on the voting age after the April, 1994 election. The fact was that there was still an election ahead which would decide Mr. Mandela's role in decision-making.

If his promise of giving the vote to 14 year olds was implemented, "South Africa will become the laughing stock of the Western world", said Mr. Schutte. "It is good that he has come out now with such ridiculous statements. In this way he without doubt diminishes his chances of attaining such a position of power."

In its comment, the National Party noted that although Mr. Mandela's "silly suggestion" had been widely condemned earlier this year, he had chosen to bring it up again. "It is clear that Mr. Mandela's ego does not allow him always to do the right thing. [ellipses as received]"

"Mr. Mandela must watch out that he does not create expectations in the youth that he can not fulfill. He must also not make an absurdity into a point of dispute."

### **Conservative Party Responds**

*MB1607101993 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0846  
GMT 16 Jul 93*

[Text] Pretoria July 16 SAPA—The Conservative Party on Friday said African National Congress [ANC] leader Nelson Mandela's repetition of his view that the voting age should be reduced to 14 showed he was a dangerous and reckless man. No responsible person should place power in Mr. Mandela's hands, the party's spokesman on internal affairs, MP Daan van der Merwe, said in a statement.

The government, he said, wanted to hand over power to the ANC step by step, and he appealed to fellow Afrikaners to oppose the government with all available means and destroy it. "The National Party is just as dangerous as the ANC and SA [South African] Communist Party alliance."

### **Goldstone Raps Police Over AWB Actions at Trade Center**

*MB1507160593 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1540  
GMT 15 Jul 93*

[Text] Pretoria July 15 SAPA—The Goldstone Commission on Thursday blamed Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [Afrikaner Resistance Movement—AWB] "hooligans" for the

riot at the World Trade Centre on June 25, and criticised the South African Police [SAP] for not preventing it. In its report on the incident it recommended that the bearing of arms or wearing of disguises at public meetings or protests be made illegal.

The commission also recommended that the SAP and other authorities not rely on assurances by the AWB on the conduct of its members. The commission said it was possible that leaders of the Afrikaner Volksfront [Afrikaner National Front—AVF], who were not members of the AWB, had been ignorant of the criminal intentions of the AWB. There was no evidence to contradict this.

The commission said it was clear beyond dispute that those who had broken the criminal law and flouted the conditions for the AVF protest at the talks venue had been for the most part uniformed and armed members of the AWB. They had conducted themselves as hooligans. "We agree fully with the submission made on behalf of the SAP that the conduct of members of the AWB was anything but spontaneous."

The commission said the Kempton Park Town Council had unambiguously banned firearms at the protest and leaders of the AVF, as well as AWB leader Eugene Terreblanche, had been aware that the area was an unrest area and the carrying of arms was illegal. "In blocking the entrance to the World Trade Centre, in breaking into the grounds thereof, in carrying firearms let alone openly displaying them, the protesters clearly violated the conditions imposed by the local authority. "Apart from these transgressions the persons concerned also were guilty of public violence, assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm, criminal injury, malicious damage to property and trespass."

Criticising the SAP, the commission said: "Not to have had an unambiguous, strong and visible show of force, at least at the entrance to the World Trade Centre on the morning of June 25 can only be regarded as a dereliction of duty on the part of those officers of the SAP responsible for the absence thereof. The perpetrators met with no effective resistance at all."

The fact that, according to the SAP, some 600 policemen had been present indicated that "the manner in which they were deployed and commanded is a matter which requires to be fully investigated by the SAP"

The decision by police not to use force inside the World Trade Centre had been sensible. "Had force been used a bloodbath could well have ensued."

#### Minister Kriel Responds

*MB1507174193 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1717 GMT 15 Jul 93*

[Text] Pretoria July 18 SAPA—Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel on Thursday said the most comprehensive and incisive investigation possible would be held into all aspects concerning the SA [South African] Police [SAP] in the Goldstone Commission's report on the June 25 right-wing riot at the World Trade Centre

"Bearing in mind the public interest, I am already considering the nature and structure of this comprehensive investigation," Mr. Kriel said in a statement. "Urgent attention is also being given to the recommendations of the report, especially with regard to the carrying of dangerous weapons."

An "appropriate ban" on the carrying of firearms at marches and public gatherings was being urgently considered.

The commission's report said: "Not to have had an unambiguous, strong and visible show of force, at least at the entrance to the World Trade Centre on the morning of June 25 can only be regarded as a dereliction of duty on the part of those officers of the SAP responsible for the absence thereof. The perpetrators met with no effective resistance at all."

The fact that, according to the SAP, some 600 policemen had been present indicated that "the manner in which they were deployed and commanded is a matter which requires to be fully investigated by the SAP".

#### NP, DP Reaction Noted

*MB1607101393 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0500 GMT 16 Jul 93*

[Excerpts] The Goldstone Commission says the manner in which the police were deployed at the World Trade Center during the right-wing occupation on 25 June was completely ineffective and should be thoroughly examined by the police. Yesterday the commission presented its report to the state president on the incident, in which thousands of armed members of the AWB [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] and Afrikaner Volksfront [Afrikaner National Front] took over the building. [passage omitted]

The National Party [NP] said in reaction that the AWB had embarrassed the leader of the Conservative Party, Dr. Ferdi Hartzenberg, and General Constand Viljoen of the Afrikaner Volksfront. The NP's director of information, Mr. Jacko Maree, said in a statement that the responsibility rested with the two leaders to break away from the AWB.

The Democratic Party welcomed the recommendation on the carrying of dangerous weapons and said it was time that strong action was taken against political thugs.

#### Goldstone Commission: 'False Promises' Foment Violence

*MB1607072893 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2332 GMT 15 Jul 93*

[Text] Cape Town July 15 SAPA—False promises about housing and serviced sites by squatter leaders have contributed to the ongoing violence in Crossroads, a Goldstone Commission committee investigating the causes of violence in Crossroads was told on Thursday. A development consultant in the area and former head of the Urban Foundation's housing policy, Mr. Colin Appleton, said squatter leaders had promised their residents proper housing. They could not fulfill this promise and this created problems.



Mr Appleton, who is presently policy head of the Serviced Land Project (SLP), which is responsible for development, said it was important that broader ways of consultation were looked into.

Referring to the Western Cape United Squatters' Association (Wecusa), to which Crossroads' strongman Jeffrey Nongwe belonged, Mr Appleton said Wecusa had in the past wanted to run the show regarding development.

He made an example of former area chief Johnson Ngxobongwana who had promised people houses "and set expectations on the type of houses. But when the houses were ready, their cost was beyond the affordability of the people of Crossroads and had to be sold to people from 'outside', which angered residents," he said.

Asked whether urbanisation was part of the problem in the area, Mr Appleton agreed, but said bringing in legislation to stop it would not solve the problem. "The question of urbanisation is complex but international experience has shown that you cannot turn back the process once started. When a country has taken a decision on urbanisation, it is not easy to control or stop it."

He said the only way to deal with rapid urbanisation was through the use of available resources in the right manner.

Mr Appleton criticised the Cape Provincial Administration [CPA] for "not taking into cognisance" the changing political situation. The CPA had continued with development together with Wecusa, which had then quit the SLP. Wecusa had walked out of the SLP, started in 1990, on the basis that they were not prepared to deal with "outsiders like the SA National Civics Organisation since the problem of Crossroads concerned squatters only".

Mr Appleton said such a view was narrow because in dealing with a squatter area like Crossroads one had to also take into consideration other satellite squatter areas around Crossroads and people from backyard shacks and hostels.

For the first time since the commencement of the inquiry 10 days ago, residents from Crossroads on Thursday attended proceedings although none of them gave evidence.

#### South African Press Review for 16 July

MB1607123793

[Editorial Report]

#### THE CITIZEN

United States Fails in "Giving the Lead"—Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 13 July in its page 6 editorial notes that "in Bosnia the United Nations has been unable to end the carnage, the ethnic cleansing, the terrible privations

that have come about because of attempts to starve people of food. Since the United States should be giving the lead, its failure to act decisively is a reflection of its own weakness and desire not to become involved in major conflict in which its own strategic interests are not at stake. It is a shame that neither the United Nations nor the United States can bring the conflict to an end, or persuade the warring sides to observe the rules of war as they apply to civilians, especially women and children." THE CITIZEN also notes the United States' "ambivalent role" in the Balkans, which has, nevertheless, "not deterred it from acting with unacceptable aggression against Iraq." THE CITIZEN holds "no brief" for Saddam Husayn, but "President Clinton's recent missile attack on Baghdad on the pretext that there had been a plot to assassinate former President George Bush was an outrageous breach of international law and did not have the prior sanction of the United Nations."

#### THE STAR

Wheels of Justice Slow Against Rightwingers—"The wheels of justice grind slowly and not very convincingly against white rightwingers who, on the face of it, deserve much stronger treatment," declares a page 8 editorial in Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 16 July. The commission of police promised "large-scale, swift arrests" after the rightwing occupation of the World Trade Center on 25 June. "A figure of 300 was mentioned; to date the tally stands below 70. All the accused appear to be out on bail or on warning, suggesting that the pending charges aren't seen as very serious ones." The authorities's "apparent reluctance to act decisively against rightwing bullies gives the latter a spurious aura of strength. It encourages them to further excesses and may bring them more members."

#### BUSINESS DAY

Need for Disclosure of Political Party Funding—Either major South African companies "have been less than frank" in their response to inquiries about possible donations to the African National Congress (ANC) election fund, or ANC President Nelson Mandela has "been exaggerating" his organisation's success in its local fund-raising drive, asserts a page 6 editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 16 July. Although most companies are "coy" about disclosing their political contributions, BUSINESS DAY believes institutional funding of political parties is "a fact of life, and the best means of ensuring it is not abused is by regulating that it should be fully disclosed." "In a highly polarised South Africa the disclosure by a company of a donation to one party is likely to be seen as a declaration of war by the supporters of others. This will be destructive of customer, shareholder and industrial relations, and is hardly likely to encourage support for a policy of openness. But it is the ideal towards which we must work."



**Angola****UN Aircraft Carrying Aid Fired On Over UNITA-Held Town**

MB1507170093 Johannesburg Channel Africa Radio in English 1600 GMT 15 Jul 93

[Text] A United Nations aircraft carrying aid to people in northwest Angola has come under fire and has been forced to return to Luanda with only one engine operating.

Today was the first time in nearly three months that the United Nations has flown aid to towns in the interior cut off by the civil war. Relief flights were suspended in April after an aircraft carrying relief aid was shot down near the town of Luena.

World Food Program officials said that today's flights to other centers had gone ahead without any problems but that about 40 bullets had struck a chartered Antonov-32 aircraft as it tried to land at M'banza-Congo, a town in the Zaire province held by the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] movement. The officials said it was not immediately clear who had fired on the aircraft.

They said that aid flights planned for tomorrow had been canceled until UNITA had satisfied the World Food Program that its supporters would not interfere with relief operations.

**UNITA Denies Firing at Aircraft**

LD1507170393 Lisbon Radio Renascenca in Portuguese to Europe 1500 GMT 15 Jul 93

[Excerpts] An aircraft chartered by the World Food Program was allegedly shot at today by National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] supporters. [passage omitted] UNITA has already denied this. Alcides Sakala, UNITA representative in Brussels, told us he knows nothing of this attack, which he describes as yet another People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] maneuver.

[Begin Sakala recording] So far we have had no information about such a claim, but as you know, the MPLA is involved in a campaign of misinformation. This is a strategy it has now adopted at a time when they want to hide the difficulties they are facing in the country, mainly in Luanda, where in the last few days there have been rumors of coup attempts. This means this is another way for the MPLA to affect the entire peace process.

UNITA favors humanitarian aid. This was made very clear during the last meeting in Huambo on 8 July between the UN special envoy and Dr. Savimbi, where we praised the humanitarian aid plan for Angola, and we reiterated the need to start—the United Nations and UNITA—immediately to draw up a schedule for the distribution of aid. [end recording]

**Minister Condemns Attack**

MB1607085993 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 0600 GMT 16 Jul 93

[Report on an "exclusive" interview with Norberto dos Santos, minister for assistance and social reintegration, by an unidentified Radio Angola correspondent on 15 July—passages in quotation marks recorded]

[Text] [Announcer] Norberto dos Santos, Angolan minister for assistance and social reintegration, yesterday granted an exclusive interview to Radio Angola in which he said the resumption of the emergency food aid program would only be effective when the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] has assumed its undertakings. Following what had been agreed on at previous meetings, technical feasibility studies were supposed to be carried out in several provinces yesterday, but that attempt was aborted by [UNITA leader Jonas] Savimbi's men. Minister dos Santos hopes UNITA will stop hindering the aid process as soon as possible.

[Dos Santos] "To us, this flight to Cuito tested UNITA's willingness to abide by what it had told the UN special representative in Angola and the aid director. It must be noted here that UNITA cannot even claim that it was unaware of the program, because the aid director went to Huambo on 12 July, met with the entire UNITA leadership—Jonas Savimbi included—and they voiced no objection whatever to the plan. In fact, it was even agreed that the aircraft would be allowed to land in Malange, because its air strip is still operational, as opposed to initial plans to deliver the aid by the air drop [preceding two words in English] method. I would also like to state that no supplies were sent to Huambo today. The government has already decided that supplies will only be sent to Huambo once the flight to Cuito has taken place. In fact, it was planned that the aircraft would leave for Cuito tomorrow and that the flight to Huambo would only happen once we were sure the supplies had reached and been offloaded at Cuito. The government is being very cautious about all these things, because we know what kind of difficulties the people of Cuito and Menongue are going through. They have been in this situation for more than six months now."

[Announcer] Minister dos Santos believes UNITA is only trying to gain time by showing apparent good faith, when in fact its aims are based on bad faith.

[Dos Santos] "We had already noticed that this attempt by UNITA to show a certain goodwill by saying aid could be taken to all areas and that it was ready for talks was nothing more than an attempt to reduce international pressure and isolation in view of upcoming meetings of the troika of Angolan peace process observers and of the UN Security Council. We knew it would return to its initial stands immediately afterward. What we are saying now is that the UN Security Council must take very specific measures or we will be witnessing two forms of genocide at work here: One caused by the war waged by

UNITA, and the other by the fact that UNITA is preventing humanitarian aid reaching people in need. Thus, I think mere condemnation is not enough. Concrete measures need be taken so Angolan people will not continue perishing before the eyes of the international community."

[Announcer] The minister for assistance and social reintegration described UNITA's attack on the World Food Program, WFP, aircraft over M'banza Congo yesterday as a criminal act that should be punished by the international community.

[Dos Santos] "When a self-styled political organization prevents aid supplies reaching people in need, I do not know what more can be expected from UNITA. Frankly, I do not know what else to expect. What is UNITA going to defend? If it does not allow food to reach people who are dying—the United Nations has found that 1,000 people are dying daily, but I think that figure is too low—naturally we must view it as a criminal organization. The majority of people endorsing such behavior are real criminals against mankind and international legal institutions should take this matter in hand and deal with it very seriously."

[Announcer] Minister Norberto dos Santos said his government is studying ways to supply state-controlled areas where there is security, so it does not have to depend on UNITA's whims. He added UNITA is doing everything in its power to hamper the aid process.

[Dos Santos] "The program should go ahead in those government-controlled areas where there is security. What we say now is that until Cuito and Menongue have received their supplies, Huambo and other UNITA-controlled areas will not get their supplies. I think we must adopt this stance so UNITA will see the humanitarian aid issue in a more responsible light. We cannot stand passively by and watch people die simply because UNITA will not comply with its undertakings."

#### Foreign Minister Hails UN Resolution

*MB1607071293 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 0600 GMT 16 Jul 93*

[Report on a telephone interview with Foreign Affairs Minister Venancio de Moura, in New York, by Radio Angola on 16 July]

[Text] [Announcer] The UN Security Council meeting on the situation in Angola has wound up with a condemnation of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA]. The UN Security Council has also extended the UN Angola Verification Mission-2's [UNAVEM-2] mandate in our country for another two months, until 15 September. UN Security Council Resolution 851 was unanimously approved by its members. It directly blames UNITA for the continuation of war in Angola and forecasts that punitive measures will soon be taken against Jonas Savimbi's movement, should it fail to lay down arms and resume talks with the government.

The document reiterates the demand that UNITA unreservedly accept the outcome of the September 1992 elections and fully abide by the Bicesse peace accords. The UN Security Council also urged that UN-sponsored peace talks resume as soon as possible so a cease-fire agreement can come into force. The document calls on all states to abstain from any direct or indirect moves that may endanger the implementation of the peace accords, notably any form of direct or indirect military support for UNITA or any other form of support for the movement that may breach the peace process.

On the line from New York this morning, Foreign Affairs Minister Venancio de Moura told Radio Angola that UN Security Council Resolution 851 is yet another victory for the Angolan people:

[Begin de Moura recording] It was a victory, though we think that this is a case of seeing is believing and that the international community must ensure respect for its resolutions, failing which its institutions are bound to lose prestige, resulting in a weakening of mechanisms that are of the utmost importance for preserving peace in the world. Compared to other resolutions—notably Resolutions 804, 811, and 834—UN Security Council Resolution 851 has merit in that it not only enshrines, ratifies, and reiterates prior resolutions, but also already carries some sanctions. We have noted the need for those sanctions to be immediately applicable, but consensus was that another two months be given. Should no positive developments appear by 15 September, a list of mandatory sanctions would come into being. The embargo has already been enshrined, but as of 15 September, other sanctions can come into force, including: Unless they are working for peace, UNITA leaders will not be allowed to travel; UN member states are not to allow UNITA to make false propaganda through the media in those countries; UNITA accounts in foreign banks will be frozen; no political asylum or consular facilities will be granted to UNITA people selling stolen diamonds; and many others. A list of sanctions has been proposed, and they will come into being at an opportune time. [end recording]

[Announcer] Concerning a reinforced UN presence in Angola, Foreign Affairs Minister Venancio de Moura said everything will hinge on the evolution of the situation, notably a government-UNITA accord on an end to hostilities:

[Begin de Moura recording] For the time being, the UNAVEM-2 is only considering the possibility of staying on. Its expansion will depend on an accord between the government and UNITA. That has not been achieved. Only then will UNAVEM be reinforced in terms of quantity and quality, with a specific mandate concerning its stay in Angola. Until then, its mandate will be extended until such a time as the government and UNITA have found some kind of agreement regarding UNAVEM. I must say that UNAVEM is here to supervise the implementation of the peace accords signed in May 1991. Until such an accord has been achieved, in

view of the fact that the implementation of those accords has been suspended following UNITA's negative and condemnable behavior, UNAVEM will follow one of two options. Either it leaves Angola or it will never be able to (go on to the next stage) [words indistinct] on the ground at the moment. [end recording]

[Announcer] The issue of humanitarian aid for people in need was also raised at the UN Security Council meeting. De Moura took the opportunity to condemn UNITA's attack on a World Food Program, WFP, aircraft in Zaire Province's Mbanza Congo area yesterday.

[Begin de Moura recording] The meeting discussed the need to increase humanitarian aid. At the meeting and also in bilateral encounters, we mentioned the fact that a WFP aircraft had been attacked by UNITA. We drew attention to this fact because there are still some people who remain enthusiastic and trusting about Mr. Savimbi's words. That report was a source of indignation for many members. The UN secretary general said he was waiting for a report from his representative in Angola so an appropriate stand could be adopted. [end recording]

#### UNITA Official on UN's Arms Embargo Threat

MB1507103693 London BBC World Service in English  
0600 GMT 15 Jul 93

[From the "Network Africa" program, presented by Julian Marshall]

[Text] The United Nations has stepped up the pressure on UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] to halt the fighting in Angola and get back to the negotiating table. In a strongly worded resolution yesterday, the Security Council threatened UNITA with a worldwide arms embargo unless it honors the peace accord by 15 September. The resolution is likely to be adopted later in the week. This comes on the eve of renewed attempts by the UN to get its humanitarian assistance program in Angola up and running again. On the line to New York last night, I spoke to UNITA spokesman Marcos Samondo and asked him how he reacted to the threat of an arms embargo.

[Begin recording] [Samondo] I think to impose an embargo on UNITA that will be tantamount to letting UNITA be massacred by the ninjas [riot policemen] by the Angolan thugs, and you end up with the same situation, like Bosnia-Herzegovina, where the Serbs are massacring the Muslims and the Muslims have no way to defend themselves.

[Marshall] But surely the chance is that this has been going on since last October, the end of the elections. It means, really, that the UN is at the end of its tether with trying to get the two sides together, and clearly it feels that you, UNITA, are simply not cooperating.

[Samondo] I think the UN is now looking at the wrong solution to the conflict of Angola. You don't solve the

conflict by employing a whip against one of the sides. All the cease-fire is is a [word indistinct] of direct negotiation between two entities. The cease-fire comes about when the two entities who are negotiating come to an agreement, but to state simply that [there must be a] cease-fire by 15 September, by crook or by hook, that will mean that UNITA has to capitulate. What about if we sit down and the government presents proposals that are reasonable? Or, let us suppose if the government even decides not to go to a meeting at all to talk to UNITA—that will mean that since the Security Council has said that if there is no agreement, then it is UNITA that is going to be penalized. I think that is ridiculous.

[Marshall] Where is UNITA getting its weapons from at the moment?

[Samondo] We are capturing a lot of weapons from the government, and although we do not need an embargo or anything like that, I think it is a bad precedent because once you have two sides which are fighting each other, when you impose an embargo on the one side, you are saying it is okay for the other side to buy weapons, when the Angolan Peace Accords do have a provision called the Triple Zero, which specifically prohibits any part of purchasing any weapon at all.

[Marshall] Can you just explain more clearly how it is that you say you get your weapons from the government in Luanda?

[Samondo] It is very, very, very simple. There have been situations where confrontations have taken place between our forces and the government forces, at the time when the government forces (we had surprised), and we were able to really capture large, large, large quantities of weapons. So, that is how we have been supplied by the Angolan Government.

[Marshall] And do you get any weapons from outside, from other sources?

[Samondo] So far there has not been such a need to buy from outside, because in Angola there was a combination of conflict and guerrilla warfare and there is vast [word indistinct] of stock of weapons in Angola which can actually prolong this war for another 16 years. UNITA is equipped enough to continue this war for at least 16 more years and all those weapons (are large) weapons, they have large caches of weapons that have been captured from the government through the (several) combats that have been taking place. [end recording]

#### UNITA Seeks Cease-Fire in Cuito for Food Deliveries

LD1507171393 Lisbon RDP Antena 1 Radio Network  
in Portuguese 1600 GMT 15 Jul 93

[Excerpt] The war in Angola is not allowing food aid to reach the people. The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] today asked for a cease-fire in the city of Cuito. UNITA's Jorge Valentim

stated on Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro [UNITA-operated radio] that the people of Cuito need food aid, and that it is only possible to deliver such aid if the fighting is halted. [passage omitted]

### **Bie Governor Interviewed on Intensification of War**

*MB1507213093 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 15 Jul 93*

[Interview with Bie Governor Luis Paulino dos Santos by Angolan People's Television announcer Edgar Cunha—live]

[Text] [Cunha] Good evening, Mr. Governor.

[Dos Santos] Good evening.

[Cunha] What is the latest information you have from the battlefield?

[Dos Santos] The latest information I have, from 1700 [1600 GMT] today is that the clashes are continuing. The latest clashes in Cuito began last Sunday [11 July] and have been continuing until today. We control the situation, however, on the battlefield.

[Cunha] Our correspondent said a few minutes ago that the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] has intensified its actions. Can we speak of losses? Do you have any information on this?

[Dos Santos] Well, according to the reports I have received from military chiefs and police commanders, the Angolan Armed Forces, together with the police force, have been killing many UNITA elements. They do not have a definite figure. Figures published yesterday reported about 80 UNITA elements killed, and today the figure approached 100. All the same, it has not been possible to carry out an exact count because the shelling have been intense and it has not been possible for people to move about in order to count the dead.

[Cunha] Following the intense clashes, does everything show that civilians were affected the most?

[Dos Santos] Yes, as usual, when there are clashes, troops normally have their trenches and hideouts. There are adequate methods for guaranteeing their protection. Civilians usually hide in their houses. The kind of shells used by UNITA, B-12 cannons and others of higher caliber often hit houses where civilians are found. We can, therefore, conclude that the main victims at this moment are civilians.

[Cunha] Taking into account the sophisticated war material used by UNITA, are there signs that Cuito will fall?

[Dos Santos] Well, it has never crossed our mind that Cuito will fall. Obviously, UNITA is doing all it can to take Cuito. We have learned that UNITA sent four battalions to Cuito. One battalion came from Region 50

in Benguela Province. Others came from Licua and Huambo. I think this is UNITA's last attempt to take Cuito.

[Cunha] Mr. Governor, as you have just heard from our correspondent a few minutes ago, the people are demanding humanitarian assistance for everyone or for no one. Would you like to comment on humanitarian assistance to Cuito residents?

[Dos Santos] Certainly. Cuito residents have been complaining for a long time now. We need this assistance. We have asked for it, and it must be given to us, considering how long we have been deprived of any means of survival. Today I received some complaints. People do not agree that this assistance should be parachuted, because this makes things easier for UNITA. As you are aware, the city is besieged, meaning that the outskirts of the city are surrounded by UNITA troops. Accordingly, if there is a disorganized supply, this will only benefit UNITA and not the besieged people. People are doubting whether they will be able to receive food assistance through this system. I think the food relief should be carried out as it was in Huambo.

There is a need to organize a system of food distribution to families, children, widows, orphans, and then to other people. Now, if the food is parachuted, only the strongest will get it. The information we have is that the people are helpless. There is no salt. There are people who have not been able to drink water for the past three days. They are afraid of coming out of their hideouts to fetch water. There is no food. Accordingly, I think there is a need to organize this distribution.

[Cunha] Mr. Governor, in any case, we can say that government forces will continue to defend the city to the end?

[Dos Santos] I think so. As a matter of fact, I am certain that our troops will die in their trenches defending the city of Cuito. I have said on many occasions that I have direct contacts with our comrades on the battlefield and they are ready to defend the city, obviously, as long as they are provided support. As a matter of fact, it is in the interest of the people to continue to resist, otherwise the situation will be worse.

### **Mozambique**

#### **Chissano Defends Democracy, Denies Corruption**

*LD1507211393 Lisbon RTP Internacional Television in Portuguese 1800 GMT 15 Jul 93*

[Text] President Joaquim Chissano has given a controversial interview to RTP. The Mozambican president defended the existence of a single-party democracy and believes there is no corruption in Mozambique. The entire interview is to be broadcast during the "Marcha do Tempo" program next Thursday. Chissano said he is not afraid of being in the opposition:



[Begin Chissano recording] If you lose an election and want to continue in politics, you enter the opposition. If you do not want to continue in politics, then the advice I can give to all those who will lose in the elections and do not want to continue in politics is that they must do something useful somewhere else in society. If Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] and its leadership want to continue in politics, there is no other place in politics if they lose an election. [end recording]

That was Joaquim Chissano speaking to RTP.

#### **Official Doubts Chissano, Dhlakama To Meet 17 Jul**

*MB160711193 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 16 Jul 93*

[Excerpt] Ambassador Francisco Madeira, diplomatic adviser to the president of the Republic, said this morning that there are no indications the meeting between President Joaquim Chissano and Mozambique National Resistance leader Afonso Dhlakama will take place tomorrow. Francisco Madeira reiterated President Chissano's statement to Portuguese Radio Television, RTP, that he had received a message saying the meeting would not be held on 17 July. Radio Mozambique interviewed a number of citizens this morning in connection with the meeting, which might or might not be held. [passage omitted]

#### **Opposition Party Leaders View Dhlakama Conditions**

*MB1507121493 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 15 Jul 93*

[Text] As was announced earlier, Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] leader Afonso Dhlakama has said that at his meeting with President Joaquim Chissano, he will propose the appointment of Renamo representatives in the Interior Ministry and of Renamo provincial police commanders. Radio Mozambique got in touch with Mozambique Democratic Party [Pademo] leader Wehla Monakacho Ripua a few minutes ago to obtain his views on the matter:

[Begin recording] [Ripua] We find the situation much too complex. We do not understand why Renamo has been saying it fought for democracy. We have accepted that. We are now waiting for the upcoming elections so the people can exercise their right to vote. Now, if they are demanding to have Renamo governors, police commanders, and other officials appointed, then that becomes a complex problem to us.

[Unidentified correspondent] So, in your view, Renamo's new demands could delay even further the implementation of the General Peace Accord in general, and the holding of legislative elections in particular?

[Ripua] That is what we think, because it is very difficult to settle this problem. We would like to ask Renamo and the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] to try and resolve this problem.

[Reporter] To your mind, what are the dangers involved in delaying elections in Mozambique? What dangers could arise from that?

[Ripua] First of all, we think it will be difficult to hold the upcoming elections. Second, many complications could emerge, and we do not want them. [end recording]

Radio Mozambique also contacted Mozambique Nationalist Movement [Monamo] leader Maximo Dias this morning to discuss the same issue:

[Begin recording] [Dias] Well, let us try to define those demands. The first demand we will comment on concerns Renamo's appointment of provincial governors, though they will be sworn in by His Excellency President Joaquim Chissano. We do not believe that is the most correct approach toward the matter in that it detracts from the interior minister's responsibilities, which Renamo legally agreed to when it recognized the Mozambique Government and accepted the political constitution. We believe that Renamo's appointment of governor is extraneous to the above. The Constitution states that only the interior minister or, in other words, the Mozambique Government, can make those appointments.

Concerning Renamo's participation in the Interior Ministry, though, that stand is in accordance with Monamo's assumed stand that there must be a transitional government. If Renamo is to participate in the Interior Ministry, as reported by the NOTICIAS newspaper today, then that means that it is sharing power, which is the legal and correct manner to avoid problems linked to a double administration or to election fraud and irregularities. All that can be avoided if Renamo participates in the transitional government.

[Correspondent] Renamo has been repeating its claim that it controls 85 percent of Mozambique territory.

[Dias] We, the Mozambique people, do not know exactly what are the boundaries of the areas controlled by Renamo. It says it controls 85 percent of Mozambique territory. This seems to us to be mere political rhetoric, because it probably does not control all of that. There is no control over anything in 85 percent of Mozambique territory, where there is no publication administration. Renamo has some military forces in certain areas and claims to control those empty spaces. Be that as it may, we are not going to discuss that, because it is not worth much. What is of interest is to define what provinces Renamo says it controls and in what provinces it would like to place its own governors. It is important to clarify these matters, notably at that summit meeting between President Joaquim Chissano and Renamo President General Afonso Dhlakama. The Monamo Party believes it is important to define that matter once and for all, so that the constant threat of war can be avoided. We also find that Renamo was rather unkind by threatening a return to war should the government and Frelimo fail to give in to this or that. So, is it the people who must pay for it? [end recording]

**Renamo Frees 27 Frelimo Members After 3-Week Detention**

*LD1507205793 Lisbon RTP Internacional Television in Portuguese 1800 GMT 15 Jul 93*

[Text] The UN representative in Mozambique arranged the release of several Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] members under arrest by Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance]. The release resolves one of the greatest points of disagreement between the two sides:

[Correspondent Fernando Magalhaes] This is considered a decisive moment for the complex Mozambican peace process. Top UN representative Aldo Ajello, accompanied by Renamo negotiators Generals Raul Domingos and Herminio Morais, came personally to release the Mozambicans arrested three weeks ago at the Renamo base 60 km from Maputo. Twenty-seven people were arrested, among whom were policemen, businessmen, and even Member of Parliament Aurelio Malhica.

We asked him how he was treated by Renamo:

[Begin Malhica recording] We can say it was as could be expected when being held under such circumstances. We

stayed in a house with one living room, one bedroom, one kitchen, and one bathroom, where 25 of us were packed inside. [end recording]

[Megalhaes] However, they were allowed visits by relatives. Their hunting guns were returned, except for the three AKMs. The weapons that remained behind will be returned later.

This case highlighted the problem of duplication of administration in Mozambique by the government and Renamo. Will the problem of two administrations continue to undermine the peace process?

[Begin Gen. Domingos recording] There have indeed been difficulties related to dealing with this issue of administration. This is, however, an issue we are preparing for the meeting between the two leaders, President Dhlakama and President Chissano. [end recording]

[Megalhaes] Then the 27 people arrested returned home—many of them in their own cars—under UN protection.



## Nigeria

**Abiola Meets Babangida 13 Jul, Says Talks Useful***AB1507115093 London BBC World Service in English  
0600 GMT 15 Jul 93*

[From the "Network Africa" program hosted by Rick Wells]

[Text] Although unreported by Nigeria's official media, most Nigerians will now be aware of a meeting that took place on Tuesday [13 July] night between President Babangida and Chief Moshood Abiola. This is the second time the two have met since the president annulled last month's poll, which was won by Chief Abiola's party, the SDP [Social Democratic Party]. So far, the SDP have said they refuse to take part in fresh elections, and as Abiola still apparently regards himself as the elected president, journalists were not surprisingly anxious to find out what happened at Tuesday's meeting. Well, our Lagos correspondent, Sola Odunfa, attended a press conference given by Chief Abiola yesterday morning. On the line to Lagos, I asked him what he had said:

[Begin recording] [Odunfa] He said he met the president on Tuesday night and that the discussions they had were very useful. He would not give any details, but then he went on to say that both he and the president love the country very much and they agreed that it was not in their interest to create the impression that Nigeria was a backward country and that such an impression, given to foreigners, could affect investment.

[Wells] So he seemed—generally the chief seemed in a good mood. Does that indicate, do you think, that the meeting went well?

[Odunfa] He was in a very, very, very good mood when we met yesterday morning. In fact, he came out with some local councilors from his hometown, Abeokuta, and he was trying to pacify them that they should go back home and that everything would be settled soon, and toward the end he told the press there are no saints—I am quoting him now—there are no saints and nobody is entirely a sinner. We are all sinners, but there is a little bit of the saint in every one of us. From that, one could see that he was in a very, very good mood yesterday.

[Wells] I was going to say, what do you think he meant by that exactly?

[Odunfa] That statement came when he was asked why he went to meet the president at all because of the strained relationship between them, and he was explaining that General Babangida was still the president of the country and that if he intended to be the next president, he should answer any summons from the president. He brought in that statement in that context.

[Wells] Nonetheless, their two points of view are extremely different; it has to be said. After all, Babangida is calling now for fresh elections and Abiola is basically still saying that he is the elected president.

[Odunfa] I have a feeling that Chief Abiola is putting a lot of hope in the judiciary, because the cases he filed—well, one of the cases he filed against the government on the election—will come up at the Lagos High Court this morning. The second one will come up at the Supreme Court on Monday [19 July]. I have a sneaky feeling that he must have received some assurances somewhere that if he won in court, the government might reconsider its stand and say okay if the Supreme Court says you have been validly elected, you might go on; but then the government, still being a military government, still has the aces for now, because the government can annul, can prevent the Supreme Court from even hearing the case. [end recording]

**Meeting Called by Vice President on Crisis Canceled***AB1507174993 Paris AFP in English 1737 GMT  
15 Jul 93*

[Text] Lagos, July 15 (AFP)—A meeting between the Nigerian Government and members of the diplomatic corps scheduled for Thursday has been cancelled, a diplomatic source told AFP. No reason was given by the government for the cancellation. The political crisis in the country was to be the subject of the meeting called by Vice President Augustus Aikhomu.

In a meeting with diplomats Tuesday Aikhomu had urged the international community to acknowledge a decision by President Ibrahim Babangida to void the June 12 presidential election.

The European Community and the governments of the United States, Britain, and Canada have announced that new aid to Nigeria had been frozen as a result of the political impasse in the country.

A meeting of Nigeria's 30 state governors will take place at the weekend in Kaduna, northern Nigeria, as part of efforts to find a solution to the political crisis, official Radio Nigeria reported Thursday. Sixteen governors are members of the National Republican Convention, the center-right party that supports the holding of a fresh presidential election. The other party, the center-left Social Democratic Party (SDP), which has 14 governors, rejects a new poll, saying that it had swept the June 12 election, cancelled by the federal military government for alleged electoral malpractices.

The SDP candidate, Chief Moshood Abiola, has proclaimed himself winner of the June election.

### **Social Democratic Party Boycotts Discussion Meeting**

*AB1507204393 Paris AFP in English 1953 GMT  
15 Jul 93*

[Text] Abuja, July 15 (AFP)—The Social Democratic Party (SDP) boycotted a meeting here Thursday convened to discuss the conduct of a fresh presidential election which Nigeria's military government wants to hold. The SDP, whose candidate Moshood Abiola claimed victory in the election held June 12 but cancelled by the junta, failed to show up for the meeting at the headquarters of the National Electoral Commission [NEC]. Only officials of the NEC, the agency expected to organize the new election, and representatives of the National Republican Convention (NRC), the SDP's rival which favours a fresh election, showed up. The NEC had invited the two parties to the meeting to discuss the election.

On Wednesday Chief Abiola challenged the integrity of the "recomposed" NEC, suggesting it was made up of his "enemies". He said the NEC could not be impartial because its secretary is an NRC member, while its director of research is related to Chief Arthur Nzeribe, sponsor of the "Association for Better Nigeria," a group campaigning for military rule to continue till October 1997.

Chief Abiola has instituted legal proceedings against the government to restrain it from conducting a fresh election.

### **Governors Announce Meeting To Examine 'Impasse'**

*AB1507191893 Kaduna Radio Nigeria in English 1700  
GMT 15 Jul 93*

[Text] A meeting of all the 30 governors in the country is to take place in Kaduna over the weekend. Governor Shaaba Lafiagi of Kwara State told newsmen in Ilorin today that the meeting is aimed at finding solutions to the political impasse in the country. He said the meeting would propose solutions to the federal government on ways to solve the political stalemate. Gov. Shaaba Lafiagi explained that the current meetings between the government, politicians, traditional rulers, and eminent citizens were part of efforts in finding an amicable settlement. He therefore advised Nigerians to shun violence, wanton destruction of lives and property, adding that such an act would not solve the present political problem.

### **House of Representatives Supports Fresh Election**

*AB1507181593 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in  
English 1500 GMT 15 Jul 93*

[Excerpt] Some of the members of the House of Representatives from the two political parties have endorsed the federal government's decision to conduct a fresh

presidential election. Political correspondent Oji Ogbunaya Oji has the report:

[Begin Oji Ogbunaya Oji recording] In a communique jointly signed on behalf of their colleagues by two SDP [Social Democratic Party] members of the house—Honorable Musa Tumana, Gonza Tera Constituency in Borno State, and Mike Okoku, member from Iyala, Anambra State—the representatives said they were convinced that only a military government can conduct the election in view of the tension the development has already generated. [passage indistinct]

Honorable Obi Maduiké, NRC [National Republican Convention] from Oji Rier, and Jonas Chukwu, member from (Ovu), all in Enugu State, welcomed the idea. Honorable Maduiké dismissed the earlier arrangement for an interim government. [passage indistinct] However, Ayodele Tieko, SDP member from Ogun State, Waterside, regretted the decision. [passage omitted] [end recording]

### **Lagos Court Adjourns Abiola Suit Against Government**

*AB1507124893 Lagos Voice of Nigeria in English 1030  
GMT 15 Jul 93*

[Text] The action filed at a Lagos High Court by the Social Democratic Party's candidate in the 12 June presidential election, Chief M.K.O. Abiola and his running mate, al-Haji Babagana Kingibe, challenging the nullification of the election, has been adjourned till tomorrow, Friday [16 July]. Mr. Justice Akin Fernandez said today while hearing the case that any citizen could institute a case against the government but the government also had the right to defend itself.

Lawyer to Chief Abiola, Chief Rotimi Williams, expressed dismay at the nonappearance of the country's attorney general, Mr. Clement Akpamgho, whom he said was supposed to be a principal defendant in the case. He then told the court that he was going to bring a motion so that the court could entertain the suit during its vacation, which begins on Monday [19 July].

### **Activists' Bail Application Rejected; Protests Planned**

*AB1607111193 London BBC World Service in English  
0600 GMT 16 Jul 93*

[From the "Network Africa" program]

[Text] In Nigeria, the country's three best-known human rights activists, arrested last week following prodemocracy demonstrations, have appeared in court to hear their applications for bail turned down. The three—Beko Ransome-Kuti, president of the Campaign for Democracy, and Lagos lawyers Gani Fawehinmi and Femi Falana—are being charged with conspiracy and remanded in custody until the case comes up on 30 September. The prosecution has alleged that the three

circulated pamphlets calling for demonstrations in support of Moshood Abiola, the undeclared winner of Nigeria's annulled presidential elections. [sentence as heard] Gilbert Da Costa was at the court hearing yesterday; here is his report:

[Begin recording] [Da Costa] Nigeria's ruling military administration appears to have won some respite from three of its most severest critics who are to be confined to prison custody for the next two and a half months on the orders of an Abuja chief magistrate. Beko Ransome-Kuti, Gani Fawehinmi, and Femi Falana are facing sedition and conspiracy charges which carry a life jail or death sentence.

Ruling on a motion for bail filed by the accused, presiding magistrate (Aishad Abdullahi) said going by their utterances in court, the suspects will repeat the offense if released on bail. The second and third accused persons—Fawehinmi and Falana—were particularly unruffled and responded enthusiastically to their supporters, who thronged the small courtroom hours before the trial. Not even the grim reality of incarceration in Nigeria's notorious prison could dampen the spirit of Falana, who claimed their situation had been orchestrated:

[Falana, speaking amid cheers of supporters] Brave Nigerians, we thank you very much for your solidarity. We wish to assure you that it is better and more honorable to be in prison and remain detained than to be free when you have a corrupt regime in power.

[Da Costa] And before being driven away, Fawehinmi had a word of advice for the police:

[Fawehinmi] I advise the police, when the main crisis comes, please, don't shoot your fellow men. They stole your money, you must not die for them. When you are ordered to shoot, take your uniforms off and run away.

[Da Costa] The three had at various times appeared before courts of law in Nigeria for their unrepentant attack on the military government, but their support appears marginal beyond Lagos metropolis, where they hold sway among the elite and student groups. Their incarceration comes at a time when reports are filtering in about attempts to organize fresh street protests in Lagos and some parts of the south. [end recording]

#### **Trade Union Federation Supports Soldiers' Demands**

*AB1507172393 Niamey: Voix du Sahel Network in French 1200 GMT 15 Jul 93*

[Statement issued by the Federation of Labor Unions of Niger, USTN, read by USTN Secretary General Ibrahim Mayaki; place and date not given]

[Text] As a result of events that took place in our military camps—events that motivated messages to the nation by the president of the Republic and head of the Armed Forces; an address by the chief of the Defense Staff of the national Armed Forces; and the positions adopted by certain political parties and associations—the extraordinary USTN general meeting, after thoroughly analyzing the situation, has decided to support the food and material demands of the soldiers. The USTN consequently asks the government to seriously examine these legitimate demands.

The USTN condemns the acts of hostage-taking and the detention of regional administrative and political authorities by the soldiers. It condemns the acts of physical violence perpetrated against honest citizens by angry militants of certain political parties.

The USTN warns all those who want to call into question the ongoing democratic process in our country in one way or another.

[Signed] The USTN Council.

**END OF**

**FICHE**

**DATE FILMED**

19 JULY 1993

